Weekly E-mail of SDWIS/STATE Hotline Calls and User Support Activities Events for the Period February 25 - March 1, 2002

(Sorted by ascending organization name and grouped by status [C=closed, O=open])

DATE:	EVENT #:	ORGANIZATION:	ORIGINATOR:	SDC-0002-017-DI-4005U March 4, 2002

2/26/02 7363 LA Kate Gilmore

Status: C

Time Spent: 0.50

SDWIS/STATE Component: MTF:Actions

Problem/Question: Kate has questions about uploading to FED and total replace v. quarterly data.

Respondee(s): Scott Peterson

Resolution: Donna Irwin 2/26/02: Scott spoke with Kate and addressed her questions.

3/1/02 7398 R4 Paul Lad

Status: C

Time Spent: 0.50

SDWIS/STATE Component: MTS:MBS

Problem/Question: Paul is trying to run Migration to SDWIS/STATE a second time because it did not accept all of the sample schedules the first time. He goes to the Migration to SDWIS/STATE list of icons and clicks on Monitoring and Noncompliance. He logs in as the Schema owner R4V70 and checks the select box Non-TCR Sample Schedules/Start Processing.

See the SDWIS/STATE e-mail account for screen shots. Paul is running Oracle 8.1.5, SDWIS/STATE 7.0, Windows 98, and Office 2000.

Respondee(s): Christine Tivel

Resolution: Christine Tivel 3/1/02: The Migration to SDWIS/STATE software has a "restart" capability. When one of the Migration to SDWIS/STATE processes is aborted or terminated in the middle of processing, the software leaves a file called MIGRATMP.DAT in

the C:\SDWIS\MIGRATE folder of the workstation. This file stores the last record processed and the name of staging table and SDWIS/STATE Oracle table that was being updated. (If a process runs all the way through, no MIGRATMP.DAT file will exist in the C:\SDWIS\MIGRATE folder.)

To find which process was terminated, click on the Report Post-Migration Results icon and select Staging Table Processing Report. After entering the date range for which the abnormal termination may have occurred, select the Unsuccessful button. The first staging table on the list is the last unsuccessful process. You may wish to re-run this process, since it did not finish when last implemented. (From the error message that you sent, it seems that the process was in Inventory.) If you do not want to finish processing the staging table identified, you must delete the MIGRATMP.DAT file before continuing.

You will not be able to run your sample schedule data until you either: 1) finish running the process that was last aborted (and is identified in the Report Post-Migration Results and C:\SDWIS\MIGRATE\MIGRATMP.DAT file); or 2) delete the C:\SDWIS\MIGRATE\MIGRATMP.DAT file that exists on the workstation.

2/28/02 7389 R5 Jonathan Barney

Status: C

Time Spent: 8.50

SDWIS/STATE Component: CDS Setup

Problem/Question: Via Scott Peterson: Jon Barney and Bill Ryan called and explained that they were getting peculiar results when running CDS compliance reports. They have not run CDS Setup in their production environment. Instead, they created an export of their production environment and loaded it on a laptop in a test environment. County K (055295306) is an example of the problem they are encountering. The 1998 nitrate result for County K is properly attached to an SSMPA (although when one looks at this result online, it is not apparent that it is associated because the Change MP button is disabled) but the 1999 nitrate result is not.

The production database included 6 TMNSASCH non-TCR records. On February 22, 2002, they imported 123 schedules (either into their test schema or into the production schema prior to exporting it). 118 of the schedules reference the monitoring requirement of 1 RT 1040 per year. 106 of the nitrate schedules have a Begin Date and an Initial Monitoring Period Begin Date of 1/1/1993, an open End Date and an open Seasonal Collection Period.

They then set the CDS History Date to 1/1/1993 in their test schema and ran CDS Setup.

I reviewed the SSMPAs in their database. Only four non-TCR schedules do not have SSMPA records (i.e., were not linked to monitoring periods). All four have effective begin dates of 1/1/2001 or 1/1/2002, and that is why they were not linked. Therefore, the non-TCR schedules do not appear to be the problem.

Respondee(s): Scott Peterson/Binky Gabinete

Resolution: Scott Peterson 3/1/02: I just wanted to document what we determined was the cause of CDS not properly accounting for the 1999 results. When you initially ran CDS Setup in your test environment, you only had the following annual monitoring periods in the database: 1993, 1996, 1997, and 1998. When CDS Setup ran, it did the following, in the order listed:

1. It created associations between the existing annual periods and the non-TCR schedules that called for annual monitoring.

2. It associated results to these same schedules and monitoring periods (i.e., SSMPAs for 1993, 1996, 1997, and 1998).

3. It created the next logical annual monitoring period after associating the 1993 results to the SSMPAs for 1993 (i.e., the 1994 annual period).

4. It created the next logical annual monitoring period after associating the 1998 results (i.e., the 1999 annual period).

5. It associated the two CDS-created monitoring periods to the appropriate schedules.

I thought that our software was coded to run the process again that associates results to SSMPAs, but it is not. Therefore, on the first run of CDS Setup, results in 1994 and 1999 were not associated to their corresponding SSMPAs. To get these associations made, you need to run CDS Setup a second time. Alternatively, you could have entered all the past annual monitoring periods (i.e., 1994, 1995, 1999, 2000, and 2001) as well as the current period, 2002, before running CDS Setup the first time.

I reloaded the schema I received from you. Before running CDS Setup, I did the following, which you may want to consider doing before you run CDS Setup on your production database for the first time:

1. I created names for all the existing monitoring periods (many of them do not have names--names are important because, in certain places, such as Sampling, the only thing you see for an associated monitoring period is its name).

2. Through the backdoor, I changed the IOC monitoring period to be of type 9Y and changed its end date to 12/31/2001.

3. I added all the current and past annual monitoring periods (i.e., 1994, 1995, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002).

4. I added all the current and past six month periods (i.e., 1/1/1993 - 6/30/1993 through 1/1/2002 - 6/30/2002).

5. I added all the current and past three year periods (i.e., 1/1/1993 - 12/31/1995 through 1/1/2002 - 12/31/2004).

At this point, I believe we have resolved your issue. Please advise if you do not agree.

DATE:	EVENT #:	ORGANIZATION:	ORIGINATOR:
2/27/02	7375	R6	Andy Waite

Status: C

Time Spent: 1.00

SDWIS/STATE Component: MTF:Actions

Problem/Question: Oklahoma is having parity problems when uploading multiple years to send to SDWIS/FED. Andy believes it is a problem with the Y5000 link because the message says that the violation ID could not be found.

Respondee(s): Scott Peterson

Resolution: Scott Peterson 2/27/02: I spoke with Andy Waite and Rebecca Poole. Here are our findings:

Oklahoma received a report a while ago saying they have a number of SNCs for lead and copper violations from the 1994-1997 era. Oklahoma reviewed and cleaned up its violations and enforcement actions in SDWIS/STATE for this period of time and is now submitting action DTFs to SDWIS/FED for these three years. At the same time, Oklahoma is submitting its regular quarterly actions DTFs, which includes FY 2001 and FY 2002.

Oklahoma ran MTF: Actions twice, once selecting FY 1994-1997. The second time selecting FY 2001-2002. The first run produced not only total replace DTFs for 1994 through 1997, but also a traditional update DTF for 1998 (which only contains Y5000 records). Similarly, the second run not only produced total replace DTFs for 2001 and 2002, but also a traditional update DTF for 1999 and 2000.

SDWIS/FED was requested to process the 1994 through 2000 DTFs as traditional updates, and the 2001 and 2002 as total replaces, and to run them from oldest to newest. They received a number of Y5000 error messages stating "Could not find referenced violation."

I explained that the 1999 and 2000 DTFs would be referencing future FY violations and that some of these may have not have been in SDWIS/FED at the time the DTF was processed (they should be there now since the FY 2001 and 2002 files were processed later). Also, they may receive this error for some 1997 or even 1996 Y5000 records if they reference FY 1998 through 2000 violations.

I advised that they should rerun the three smaller DTFs, 1998-2000. They then need to evaluate how many of these Y5000 errors they received for Enforcement Actions in the other years to determine what to do.

2/25/02	7359	WV	Vicky Stevens

Status: C

Time Spent: 3.25

SDWIS/STATE Component: Installation

Problem/Question: Clint Lemmons suggested we update our SDWIS/STATE 6.1 software to SDWIS/STATE 7.0. Throughout West Virginia, there are five districts that are currently using SDWIS/STATE 6.1. Listed below are some questions I have:

1. Would all users have to be logged out of SDWIS/STATE 6.1 before we attempt to load SDWIS/STATE 7.0 on the server?

2. Once this is done, is it correct that all user desktops, including district offices, would have to be upgraded to SDWIS/STATE 7.0 or they will not be able to use SDWIS/STATE?

3. Approximately how long does the upgrade take to accomplish? Is this something we should try to do on a weekend or in the evening?

4. I assume users at the district level will not be able to get into SDWIS/STATE 6.1 once we have loaded SDWIS/STATE 7.0 on our server in Charleston.

5. What process should be done at the district level to enable them to connect to SDWIS/STATE 7.0? Does their local server need to be updated, or do we just add the new SDWIS/STATE 7.0 software to their desktop?

6. Is the database migrated from 6.1 to 7.0 and how difficult is that to do?

Respondee(s): Cheryl Wilson

Resolution: Cheryl Wilson 2/28/01 e-mail:

In response to your questions regarding migrating WV from SDWIS/STATE 6.1 to 7.0:

As long as the client machines are primarily used for SDWIS/STATE, you should not have a problem with the 3 GIG hard drive. However, you will not be able to run SDWIS/STATE 7.0 successfully with less than 128 MB RAM.

Are the five districts accessing one central SDWIS/STATE 6.1 Oracle database remotely? The responses to your questions assume the answer is "Yes," you plan to have all users users entering data into the same database of record (i.e., everyone using WVV70, as opposed to having some users targeting WVV70 and others targeting WVV61).

--All users are required to log out of the system (SDWIS/STATE database) during the process of schema migrating SDWIS/STATE from 6.1 to 7.0.

--All of the workstations (including any at district offices) that access the schema migrated SDWIS/STATE 7.0 West Virginia database need to be installed/configured to the new SDWIS/STATE 7.0 application system, including installing Oracle Client 8.1.5 or 8.1.6.

--SDWIS/STATE schema migration typically takes 2 to 6 hours. Factors that vary the time are your familiarity with performing SDWIS/STATE schema migrations, the amount of data in your 6.1 database, available memory on the database server and administrator's workstation, and your network's bandwidth. The last two factors won't matter if you are performing schema migration from/on the database server (system console).

We are assuming your intention is to have all users accessing the database of record--WV version 7.0. If this is not the case, please contact us before continuing.

Users at district offices could access some WVV61 tables and use parts of SDWIS/STATE 6.1 by logging into their SDWIS/STATE application using their WVV61 userid; however, only one version of SDWIS/STATE can be operating on a given workstation (i.e., either SDWIS/STATE 6.1 or SDWIS/STATE 7.0, but not both).

We do not recommend doing this, however, because users might forget they were logged into the WV version 6.1 database and start making changes that would not be in WV version 7.0 database, where the changes are needed. In any case, working in SDWIS/STATE 6.1 would only work until the software encountered a structural change to a table, at which time the user would get an error.

We recommend no longer using the old database once schema migration has successfully completed.

Assuming the personnel at district offices are connecting to the SDWIS/STATE central WVV61 database remotely, all of the workstations at the district offices, just like the ones at the central office, need to have Oracle 8.1.5/8.1.6 Client software, MS Access 97, and SDWIS/STATE 7.0 application software.

Schema migrating from 6.1 to 7.0 is not difficult, but it is important to follow the directions. It's also important to make sure that you have no RI errors prior to beginning the schema migration, and to make sure that you have clarified any questions you may have prior to starting.

Of course, we recommend reading through the instructions thoroughly before you start. Since you are new to this, we strongly recommend you complete a "test schema migration." Create a copy (export) of the WVV61 Database. Do an RI check on the copy. Following the Installation Guide, load SDWIS/STATE V7.0 on a standalone PC and do the 6.1-7.0 schema migration on the standalone machine. There are advantages to a test migration: you have the option of going through all of the steps at a pace that is conducive to learning, you become more comfortable with the process before committing the "real" database, it allows you to stop and ask questions as you go along, you will get a good estimate for the timing to complete the migration, and your users will be able

to continue working with SDWIS/STATE while you work out your concerns for schema migration.

If you have any additional questions or concerns before, during, or after your schema migration, please feel free to contact us.

2/27/02 7378 WV Vicky Stevens

Status: C

Time Spent: 0.75

SDWIS/STATE Component: Installation

Problem/Question: One of our users has a new Dell machine with a docking station. I would like to add SDWIS/STATE 6.1 to this machine. The user is currently running Windows 98 as the operating system, and Office 2002 (XP) as the Office software. Will this work? Are there any known conflicts or loss of data using MS Access 2002 with SDWIS/STATE 6.1? I have added SDWIS/STATE 6.1 to machines with Windows 98, and they are working fine. Is there a conflict with SDWIS/STATE 6.1 and MS Access 2002?

Respondee(s): Julie Bruns

Resolution: Julie Bruns 2/27/02 e-mail: At the direction of EPA, we built and tested SDWIS/STATE Release 6.1 to target Windows 95, Windows NT, and Windows 98 (for the Oracle PC (Personal Edition)) release. We did not test SDWIS/STATE Release 6.1P on any other operating system. SDWIS/STATE Release 6.1 targeted (and was tested/certified to work with) Oracle 8.0.4.

At the request of EPA (and based on the request/consensus of the user states), SDWIS/STATE 6.1, SDWIS/STATE 7.0, and SDWIS/STATE 8.0 targeted/will target MS Access 97. Some of our testing for SDWIS/STATE 7.0 was also done using MS Access 2000. We do not know of any problems taking the MS Access 97 databases supplied with SDWIS/STATE, converting them to MS Access 2000 databases, and using them with the software. We are not aware of anyone using either SDWIS/STATE 6.1 or 7.0 with other/later versions of MS Access, and we have not been asked to test this. (Last summer, during the SDWIS/STATE User Group meeting held during ASDWA, the state users were polled as to whether they would like to have SDWIS/STATE move forward to using MS Access 2002/Office XP. The almost unanimous consensus was "no.") However, you may want to see if anyone has been using it--you could ask this question during the next SDWIS/STATE User Group Call which is held every other Thursday.

Time spent on above events (in hours): 14.5

Total time on all events (in hours): 14.5